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New York -

Sketch of life.

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Sergeant Rush Palmer Casey was born in the town of Sullivan Madison County State of New York on the first day of December 1841. His father Daniel Casey Merchant of Sauratown was the son of Capt Asa Casey of Sullivan an officer in the army of 1812, His Mother Fidelia W Palmer daughter of Capt Asher W Palmer also an officer in the army of 1812, all residents of the Hamd County, Wis. Parents was purely American and both his parents are now living. He was twenty one years of age and unmarried, five feet nine inches in height six eight ordinarily one hundred and fifty pounds hair dark brown heavy whiskers and mustache slightly sandy, Eyes blue large and prominent shaded by dark arches eyebrows, high intellectual forehead; possessed of great physical strength uniting energy with untiring perseverance. His home when his parents resided was in Rorand Oneida County, they having removed there when he was four years of age. An earnest worker in the Sabbath School at seventeen years of age he was appointed Secretary of the Oneida County Sabbath School Association which he held until his death. when he was fifteen years of age in connection with an associate of about the same age they successfully established and conducted a small paper called Young America for a year, in which was exhibited a good degree of tact and business ability. at the end of the year he left home to prepare for a College course and reluctantly discontinued the publication of the little sheet.

When the President issued a call for seventy five thousand volunteers, he was a student of W. Hamilton

Colleged, had attained a high degree of scholarship and work as a member of the Senior class. He immediately obtained the consent of his parents to volunteer in defense of his country, enrolled his name with others to form a Company, then being organized at Rome, but as more men offered themselves than the government was willing to accept he relinquished his place in the Company and returned to his books at college. A few weeks after in connection with other students he recruited a Company went on with the men to New York intending to join a Brigade then in process of organization, but owing to a severe attack of illness arising from over exertion, he was compelled to leave the Company which was soon after disbanded, and the men were taken into other Companies. Upon regaining his health he did not return to College having fully determined to become a Volunteer Soldier as soon as a suitable occasion should offer, in the mean time to perfect himself in military drills and discipline he joined a Company in Rome commanded by Capt Skillen afterwards Lieut Colonel of the fourteenth Regiment of New York Volunteers, and after his departure by Major Bruinard of the fiftieth Regiment of New York engineers.

When Colonel Charles Wheelock of Romeville Oneida County commenced recruiting the Ninety-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers in the month of October 1863 to serve for three years or the war, his Uncle Capt G. M. Palmer having been chosen a leader of Company K of this Regiment he enlisted as a private in his Company, agreeing to serve in that capacity, but as enlistments were tardy he made great personal exertions to proceed ahead for the Company, and at its final organization was elected by the men Second Lieutenant, the Commission bearing date the 18th

day of February 1862, He remained with the Regiment at
Boonville during the winter not taking care for himself
but striving in many ways to improve the men in his
company, drilling, enforcing habits of cleanliness, when
present upon the Sabbath explaining portions of the Bible,
taking papers for them and trying to do his whole duty,

In March 1862 the Regiment left for Washington, for
a few months they acted Statesmen in the defenses
near Washington, some considerable time after being
ordered to the front by some sickness forced him to
return home a few weeks, but soon went back to his Regiment
when severely accused from illness fulfilling all
the duties assigned him and enduring the hardships
incident to his soldier life.

At the battle of South Mountain & proved unequalled
again compelled him to leave and come on to Washington,
but as soon as possible he rejoined the Regiment in Mary-
land never from that time being absent from his
company not even asking a furlough. He was in
several skirmishes and under fire a number of times,
but Fredericksburg was the first severely contested
battle in which he was engaged, and ever maintained
as the opinion that if the body of men with whom
he acted had been timely and properly supported
as they might have been, this disastrous defeat would
have been a glorious victory; they had gained a position
and with the needed help would have broken the
lines of the enemy. To explain more fully the part he took
at the time and attach hereto a letter written by him to
the editor of the Roman Citizen

Previous to this time the first Lieutenant had been discharged for disability, and his uncle who was Captain of his Company had one of his ankles hit by a piece of a Shell and another limb pierced by a ball below the knee, so that the command of the Company devolved upon him after the battle of Fredericksburg. His commission as first Lieutenant is dated Sept 24 1862.

At the second battle of Fredericksburg he braved lead on his Company throughout in this battle much exposed to danger, and the month after was away at his post. When the great battle of Gettysburg was fought the ninety-seventh Regiment being under General Reynolds had a prominent part in the first days fight. Lieutenant Brady in the course of these who saw him was as cool and collected as if no danger was near, and it was while bravely cheering and encouraging his men to their greater exertion near the close of the days battle, that he fell mortally wounded a ball having passed through his right arm and entering his body could not be extracted.

He was taken to a private house in Gettysburg and received the best of care and attention from strangers and brother soldiers, and in a few days by his parents, but of no avail; he lingered suffering much until July 24 at ten o'clock P.M. he expired up his young life without a struggle, just twenty three days after he was so fatally wounded.

Though tenderly and delicately and unaccustomed to hardships he cheerfully endured all without a murmur or complaint, and was ever confident of the justice and final glorious triumph of the cause in which he was engaged. He enlisted from a sense of duty, a sentence from one of his letters shows the feelings that actuated

him, he says, "If I should be sacrificed in the great struggle to perpetuate the glorious institutions of our Government, then I may trust the assurance of Holy Spirit that "God is good" and "He will do all things well." He dies a Christian's death, mourned and lamented by those who knew and loved him.

His body after being embalmed was brought to his home in Rensselaer New York, and no greater respect was ever shown to any one by the whole community; the stores and places of business were closed on the occasion of his funeral, and could but contrast his many good and noble qualities though yet a mere boy, with that of numbers of young men around, who did so abundantly well to their dear and dear parent comfort.

Thus has fallen in battle, a noble young man who gave fair promise of becoming a pillar or a stone in the parents could cling in their days of weakness and declining years. In view of the enormity and wickedness of this unnatural and cruel rebellion, Patriotism and duty, require that they should cherish a feeling of abiding regret, that they had no other sons to fill the place in the noble Union Army of this one fallen. His memory is a thousand fold more consoling and precious, than the living presence of sons who would shrink from doing their whole duty to their Country, in its day of trial and danger.